

Improving Cancer Awareness Train the GP Trainers

GP Cancer Diagnosis Audit and Cancer SEA

#ICATraining



Show of hands please

- How many have done the RCGP audit?
- Cancer specific SEAs?

Aims of session

- What is the audit tool?
- How can it be used?
- Who can complete it?
- How can it be used as a learning tool
- How many patients should we look at?
- Understand SEA template

Audit Tool

- Developed by RCGP
- National audit 2010/11
- Excel tool
- Easy to complete –honest!!
- Downloadable
- Tested on over 16,000 cancer journeys
- Strictly a survey until standards/criteria set and re-audit

A B C D E F



Practice Name

If you have any queries on the use of this form, please contact.....

Patient ID (for practice use only)	NHS No.	DoB	Gender	Ethnicity	Does this pa have any pro communica
			<input type="text"/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male Female 		

D6

fx

J

K

L

M

N

RC

1

2

3

Completed by

4

Co-morbidity
3

Diagnosis

Date of
diagnosisWhat was the
stage at
diagnosis?Where did the
patient first
present?Date p
first re
sympto
sign
Primar

5

6

7

8

9

10



D6

Q

R

S

T

Cancer Diagnosis Audit

1

Data collection period (dd/mm/yy to dd/mm/yy)

2

3

4

What was the main presenting symptom?

Did the GP organise any investigations before referring?

If yes, please list investigations ordered

Would rapid access to investigations have altered your management of this case?

If yes, please list your management changes

5

6

7

8

9


10



1						
2						
3						
4						

5	If yes, which investigation would have been most useful?	Date Referral Sent (dd/mm/yy)	Which speciality was the referral sent to?	Type of referral	Which Trust was the patient referred to?	Date or by (c)
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						

- Emergency
- 2 week
- Routine
- Private
- Not referred by Practice
- Not known

	AB	AC	AD	AF	AH
1	 National Cancer Action Team				The rep
2					Total n
3					patie
4					0
5	Were there any avoidable delays to this patient's journey?	If Yes or unsure, please comment	If patient deceased, enter Date of Death (dd/mm/yy)		Time from Primary attendan referral (
6	<input type="text"/>			The information to the right of this column will be calculated	0
9	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> Yes No Unsure </div>				0
10					0
					0

The report generated below should be of interest to your own practice. The information will also be of interest to your local Cancer Lead when considering potential improvements to local cancer services.

1						
2	Total no. of patients	Emergency	2 week	Routine	Private	Not referred to Practice
3	0	0	0	0	0	0

Individual patient waiting times

	Time from first Primary Care attendance to referral (days)	Time from referral to date first seen by specialist (days)	Total time from 1st Primary Care attendance to diagnosis (days)	Type of Cancer
5				
6	0	0	0	Bladder
7	0	0	0	Brain
8	0	0	0	Breast
9	0	0	0	Cervical
10	0	0	0	Colorectal
11	0	0	0	Endometrial
12	0	0	0	Gallbladder
13	0	0	0	Laryngeal
14	0	0	0	Liver

Group Activity

In small groups: can you discuss for 5 minutes

- Who can complete it?
- How many patients should we look at?
- How can it be used as a learning tool?

SEA

- Established method of learning
- Good and unexpected outcomes can be used for learning
- Revalidation requirement for 2 per year
- RCGP pilot last year of [cancer specific SEAs](#)

Guided template

Cancer SEA Report Template

Diagnosis:	
Date of diagnosis:	
Age of patient at diagnosis:	
Sex of patient:	
Is the patient currently alive (Y/N):	
If deceased, please give date of death:	
Date of meeting when SEA discussed:	

N.B.: Please DO NOT include the patient's name in any narrative. Please anonymise the individual involved at each stage by referring to them as GP1, GP2, Nurse1, Nurse2, GP Reg1 etc.



1. WHAT HAPPENED?

Describe the process to diagnosis for this patient in detail, including dates of consultations, referral and diagnosis and the clinicians involved in that process. Consider for instance:

- The initial presentation and presenting symptoms (including where if outwith primary care).
- The key consultation at which the diagnosis was made.
- Consultations in the year prior to diagnosis and referral (how often the patient had been seen by the practice; for what reasons; the type of consultation held: telephone, in clinic etc; and who - GP1, GP2, Nurse 1 - saw them).
- Whether s/he had been seen by the Out of Hours service, at A&E, or in secondary care clinics.
- If there appears to be delay on the part of the patient in presenting with their symptoms.
- What the impact or potential impact of the event was.

Quality Assessment tool

Please place an 'x' in the appropriate box

WHAT HAPPENED?							
	1. Very Poor	2. Poor	3. Fair	4. Good	5. Very Good	6. Excellent	7. Outstanding
1. The description of what actually happened:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments:							
2. The role(s) of all individual(s) involved in the events has been described:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments:							
3. The setting(s) where the event happened has been described:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments:							
4. The impact or potential impact of the event has been described:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments:							

Examples of comments/feedback

2. WHY DID IT HAPPEN?

Reflect on the process of diagnosis for the patient. Consider for instance:

- If this was as good as it could have been (and if so, the factors that contributed to speedy and/or appropriate diagnosis in primary care).
- How often / over what time period the patient was seen before a referral was made (and the urgency of referral).
- Whether safety-netting / follow-up was used (and if so, whether this was appropriate).
- Whether there was any delay in diagnosis (and if so, the underlying factors that contributed to this).
- Whether appropriate diagnostic services were used (and whether there was adequate access to or availability of these, and whether the reason for any delay was acceptable or appropriate).

Dr A considered viral infection most likely, and was reassured by normal CXR 2 years earlier. Nevertheless, instituted safety-netting arrangement.

Dr B places ACE-induced cough as next most likely cause, still reassured by previous CXR. Makes appropriate change to meds and makes follow up arrangement, but for a time when he is not available.

Dr A concurs with Dr B's diagnosis and makes a holding arrangement until his return, on the basis that more time needed for ACE effect to disappear. Chest pain +cough should trigger alarm by now, but lack of continuity of care also at fault.

Comment [QA2]:

Some insights provided into thought processes at time of consultations.

Additional considerations for potential underlying reasons could include:

- Why was Dr A reassured by an X ray from 2 years previous?
- Did the practice follow current guidelines for investigation of cough?
- How quickly should ACE I cough resolve on stopping medication?
- Was the receptionist's action in breach of practice arrangements?
- Is there a training issue for the practice staff?

Final Request

- We ask that you submit SEAs with learning points from clinical meeting (ideally done by GPR)
- How could this be a regular learning activity for GPRs/the practice?
- How can you involve colleagues?



East Midlands
Strategic Clinical Networks



Health Education East Midlands

Questions/comments please

Mayapple - etoposide

